

RESOURCE SCARCITY IN
Pakistan

New Challenges and Threats
to U.S. Prosperity and Security

A CHAPTER SUMMARY FROM
IN PURSUIT OF PROSPERITY



Pakistan's burgeoning population, poor governance, and internal and external threats have left the country on the brink of a downward spiral. To make matters worse, Pakistan is also faced with a huge energy shortage, water scarcity and widespread environmental degradation. Given its overwhelming security and economic concerns, Pakistan's fledgling democratic system has not made the environment a priority.

However, addressing water and energy scarcity is essential for development, and the threat posed by climate change makes those problems more urgent. U.S. involvement has been heavily focused on regional security issues, but a new approach to Pakistan could increase regional stability by tackling environmental scarcities.



Environment

Pressure on natural resources has led to widespread degradation in Pakistan. While pollution and unplanned urban expansion are exacerbating public health problems, mining, deforestation and soil erosion are causing land degradation.

Energy shortages are holding back economic growth. But by far, the gravest problem in this very arid country is water scarcity. Because Pakistan's agriculture-based economy depends on rainfall, climate change will have serious impacts on both food production and the broader

economy. Climate change will bring high temperatures, water shortages and shorter growing seasons. It will also increase pests, diseases, flooding and drought. Glaciers that feed Pakistan's rivers and irrigate its plains are retreating, causing increased flooding in the Indus and Kabul rivers. Major floods in recent years have affected a fifth of the country. In the long term, fresh water will become more scarce, leaving Pakistan extremely food insecure within 45 years.

Pakistan must manage not only its environmentally induced social problems, but also deal with internal destabilizing pressures from armed insurgencies and external threats arising from the conflict in Afghanistan. Pakistan's economy is under severe stress, marked by slow growth, high inflation and deficits. The cost of current environmental degradation is about 6% of GDP, including illness and premature mortality as well as reduced agricultural productivity.

Long-standing pressures on arable land, complicated by major structural inequalities of land ownership, are aggravated by worsening water shortages



and extreme weather. U.S. funding, linked to Pakistan's support of the war in Afghanistan, has shored up the economy up in recent years. As a result, the impending withdrawal of coalition forces may intensify the country's economic problems. Government reforms that could boost the economy have been forestalled by institutional weaknesses. As long as continuing political and economic instability remain a clear danger to the state, security investments will preempt environmental investments.

Governance has been impaired both by long-standing military involvement and by the overwhelming focus on security concerns. Institutional failures and broader social forces, including the influence of the military, have excluded environmental considerations from the national agenda for decades. Defense spending and debt service account for most of the national budget.

Despite urgent pressures for greater food security, spending for environmental resources and climate change is minimal. For example, the most recent budget increased funding for nuclear energy, but cut funding for crop research. On paper, the government recognizes the importance of the environment and sustainable development. It has even developed national policies addressing the environment and climate change, but these have not been implemented.

Pakistan's security state has long given primacy to suppressing internal insurgencies and addressing tensions with its neighbors, notably India and Afghanistan. The latest war in Afghanistan has aggravated political instability and contributed to an economic slowdown. Water issues, particularly the shared waters of the Indus River, have the potential to ignite conflict with Pakistan's historic rival, India.

Water management can likewise foster cooperative mechanisms, such as the long-standing Indus Water Treaty between Pakistan and India, which has withstood three wars and other security challenges. As water scarcities deepen in the coming years, the imperative for



expanding cooperation on both environmental and energy issues could gain momentum.

South Asian diplomacy has recently taken on a broad range of technocratic initiatives with some success, despite unresolved territorial disputes, and has bred a number of new regional organizations. Most relevant is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which includes Pakistan, India and Afghanistan among its members. SAARC focuses exclusively on multilateral issues and has the potential for fostering multilateral ecological cooperation. Its work program includes establishing a Convention on Environmental Cooperation.



On Pakistan's western border, the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) has a directorate responsible for minerals, energy and the environment. Also, the recently revived Pakistan-India Joint Commission has agreed to cooperate on climate change, renewable energy and environmental protection.

Implications for the U.S.

Pakistan is central to U.S. geostrategic interests in South Asia. As a result, the U.S.-Pakistan relationship has always been rooted in regional security concerns, and substantial aid over the last decades has largely served military purposes. Yet, Pakistan's uneasy alliance with the U.S. has fueled domestic tensions and instability. U.S. interventions, including drone strikes, and the unclear nature of U.S. and Pakistani obligations and objectives in the Afghanistan war have provoked public resentment of the relationship.

The irregular flow of U.S. funds has added to the problem. In the U.S., Washington's unrealistic expectations have led to the perception that Pakistan is deliberately uncooperative. U.S. foreign policy consistently links Pakistan with Afghanistan, based on the perceived security threat, without considering Pakistan's wider interests. Stabilizing relations will require a better understanding of the challenges facing Pakistan.



Recommendations

The U.S. should shift its focus away from AfPak (a term designating Afghanistan and Pakistan as a single theater of war) to establish an approach that addresses the natural resource scarcities constraining Pakistan's development and threatening further regional conflicts. Environmental scarcities, particularly water, food and energy shortages, affect the daily lives of Pakistanis. A new U.S.-Pakistan security pact must give priority to these critical resources.

If there were palpable progress on development indicators and underlying environmental problems, public support of security measures, including military operations, would grow. Conventional security can be strengthened by improving resource security.

Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change and environmental stresses is now well recognized domestically, and there is a

vibrant civil society sector focusing public attention on climate issues. However, efforts by the Pakistani government to address mitigation will not be sufficient; support from industry, civil society and donors will be necessary to respond to climate change and ongoing degradation. U.S. efforts in this regard, such as the 2009 civilian aid package, have fallen short. The USAID-funded South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy, likewise, is an important effort in this regard, but needs greater support from the U.S. government.

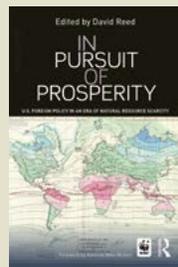
A gradual shift from bilateralism to multilateralism is also essential to addressing water and energy scarcities in South Asia. Linking the hard politics of security to the soft politics of the environment and natural resources

could be used for peacebuilding and has considerable potential for achieving international security objectives in the region.

Regional agreements can be used to strengthen regional relations and address shared environmental problems. For example, strengthening regional management systems for the region's rivers could improve cooperation in other areas too. Likewise, the U.S. New Silk Road initiative, which supports cooperation in the region for energy, water, transport and infrastructure, offers a medium for bringing countries together to support development. In the final analysis, however, environmental scarcities will only be addressed if Pakistan's national security apparatus recognizes the connection between environmental scarcity and national stability.

This summary is drawn from In Pursuit of Prosperity, Chapter 10, by Shuja Nawaz, of the Atlantic Council, and Saleem H. Ali, of the University of Vermont.

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In Pursuit of Prosperity: U.S. Foreign Policy in an Era of Natural Resource Scarcity explores the evolution of environmental sustainability in U.S. foreign policy. Through expert analysis of nine strategically important regions, WWF's David Reed and a team of experts in foreign policy and environmental affairs identify emerging threats to the prosperity and national security of the United States. They assert that the combined impacts of climate change and natural resource scarcity require a fundamental shift in U.S. foreign policy to ensure the prosperity of our country's trading and political partners around the globe.

For more about WWF's In Pursuit of Prosperity initiative, visit www.worldwildlife.org/ipop.

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